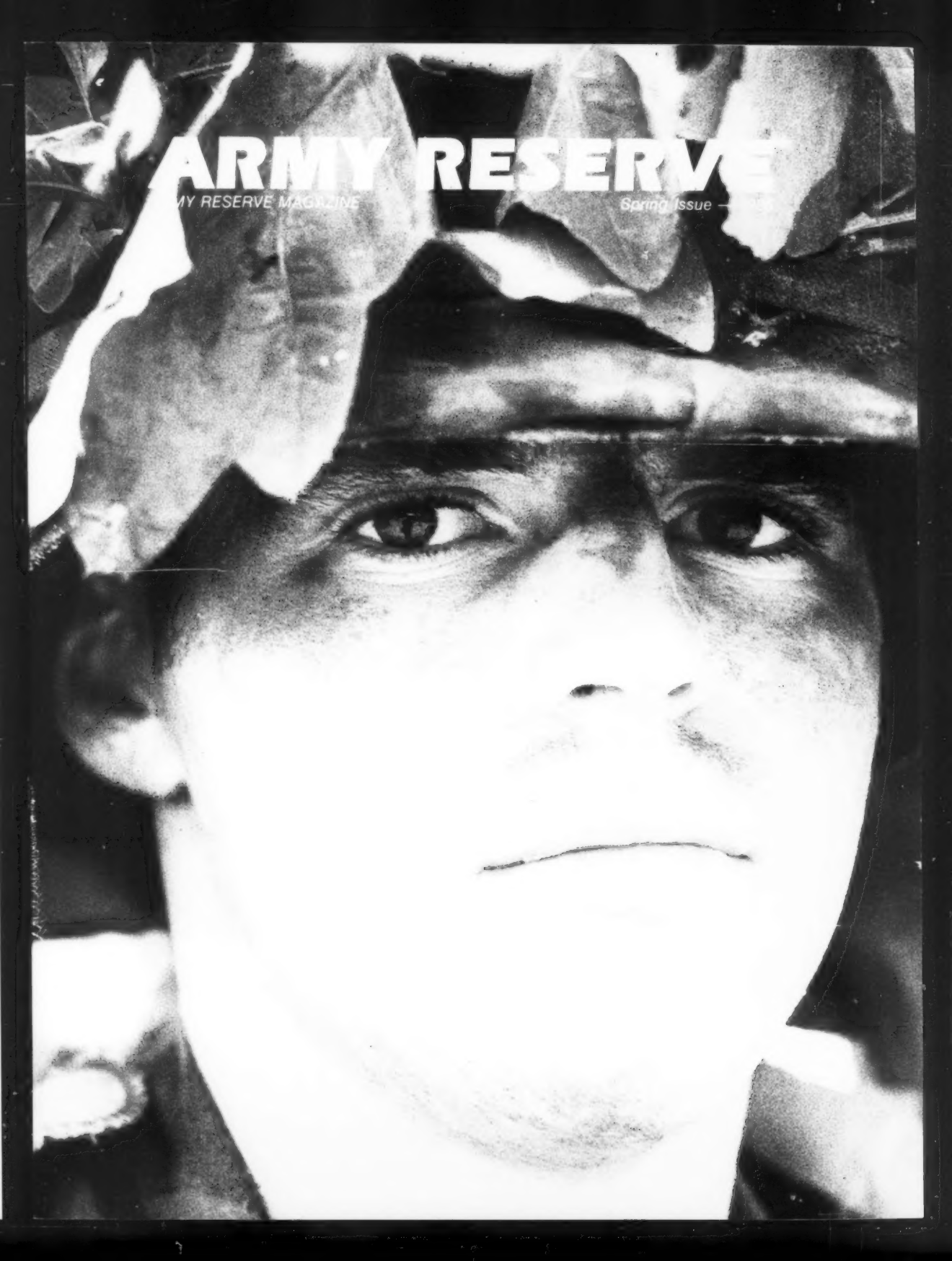
ARMY RESERVE
MY RESERVE MAGAZINE
Spring Issue

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Army Reserve Magazine
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Spring 1986

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FRONT COVER: A soldier pauses during basic training at Fort Knox, training conducted by the USAR's 76th Division, West Hartford, Conn.
U.S. Army photo by Spec. 5 Ed Bosanko

LEFT: Spec. 5 Ed Bosanko's portrait of an Army Reserve MP. The subject is Cpl. Gary Kroll; his unit is the 372nd MP Co., Cumberland, MD.

REAR COVER: Pfc. Samantha Smith takes the blood pressure of an Individual Ready Reservist at the Cincinnati IRR muster. Smith is a member of the 311th Station Hospital, Sharonville, Ohio.
Photo by Jim Brown

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BRIEFS

■ **Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) outlets throughout the U.S. now accept Mastercard and Visa.** The cards are good at main exchange stores, garages, auto parts stores, military clothing sales stores and specialty shops. The cards can also be used to order merchandise from AAFES catalogs. However, the cards will not be accepted at AAFES food facilities, at post theatres, for gasoline purchases, or for personal services offered by barber shops, beauty shops and laundries. Convenience stores and troop retail stores that carry big ticket items — such as cameras and stereos — *may* accept the cards; the decision will be made at the local level. Overseas exchanges are expected to accept the cards by mid-1986.

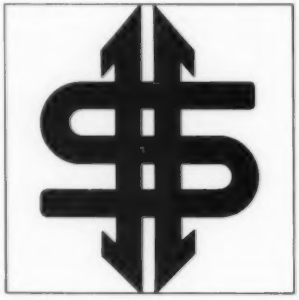
■ **Exchange privileges have to be used within 12 months from the time they are earned** . . . as shown on a Reservist's leave and earnings statement. Example: if you attend a weekend drill in January you have until the following January to take advantage of the privileges earned by your attendance. The 12-month rule (which used to be six) is contained in the impending revision of AR 60-20/AFR 147-14; the rule is effective now. Note: a Reservist loses all privileges he or she has built up upon discharge (ETS).

■ **"Values" is the Army's theme for 1986.** Secretary of the Army John O. Marsh, Jr. and Army Chief of Staff Gen. John A. Wickham, Jr. made the announcement at the end of December, 1985.

■ **Have you been denied (military) incapacitation pay because the certificate issued you by a military medical treatment facility is not considered appropriate for payment?** Do you know another Reservist who's in the same boat? Contact your servicing Inspector General (IG), and give your (or his or her) name, Social Security number, and unit and servicing hospital designation. The IG will pass the information to the Pentagon for action.

■ **Reservists cannot collect both VA disability compensation and Reserve duty pay.** That's the law. If a Reservist tries to get both, he or she stands a good chance of being burned. If it is discovered that a Reservist is getting both kinds of pay, the Army is authorized to cut off the duty pay, even take back that which has been disbursed. The message is that, if you want duty pay, you must first file a disability benefit waiver with the VA.

■ **Some readers were confused by the NCO education article published in the Winter 1986 issue — specifically, the statement that the Noncommissioned Officers Education System (NCOES) could be taken by correspondence.** The *only* part of NCOES that can be taken by correspondence is the (non-resident) correspondence studies program of the U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy. The language could have been clearer; our apologies are offered to those who were misled.



■ **Did you know that a Reservist's travel expenses for required drill attendance are (federal income tax) deductible?** They are *if* the travel is *outside* a Reservist's general commuting area. Expenses are limited to actual out-of-pocket costs that exceed any reimbursement provided by civilian employers or the government.

■ **One deduction Reservists sometimes overlook is the child care credit.** This applies if you have to pay someone to care for your dependent so that you can perform Reserve duty. If you are married, your spouse also has to be working or be a full-time student during your duty. To qualify your dependent(s) have to be under 15 or disabled. A disabled spouse also qualifies. IRS Form 2441 and instructions provide more detail.

■ **Costs resulting from a Reservist's travel from his or her place of civilian place of employment to an Army Reserve meeting are also deductible.** The civilian work and the Reserve meeting have to take place on the same day, naturally.

■ **One patron per party is now entitled to an evening of free non-alcoholic drinks at every Army officer, NCO and enlisted club.** The club systems' "designated driver program" began in March. The idea is to help keep soldiers and their families alive by offering "mock-tails" and other boozeless beverages to a designated driver in every party of club-goers.

■ **If you're wearing earphones on a military installation, don't walk or run (outside), drive, bicycle or skate.** So says the Department of Defense. The reason: safety. Minds glued to music can't concentrate on keeping moving people and things from colliding. The "no-phones" policy is being strictly enforced.

■ **Lieutenants graduating from basic courses will be provided with here's-what-lieutenants-should-be-able-to-do task lists.** Called MOS-II (Military Qualification Standards), the lists will be a handy career development guide for lieutenants and the lieutenants' commanders. MOS-II starts in fiscal year 1987. Those working to become officers (ROTC, U.S. Military Academy, OCS) now study MQS-I tasks.

■ **The Army will test several new weapons ideas in fiscal year 1987 to find a replacement for the M-16 rifle.** The replacement is expected to be distributed to the field in the 1990s.

■ **How do you change your address for the Army Reserve Magazine?** If you're a member of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) or you're an Individual Mobilization Augmentee call your career advisor (enlisted) or personnel management officer. Use the appropriate toll-free line to St. Louis. If you're assigned to an Army Reserve unit make sure that it has your address and that it reports that address "up the chain" after drills. Please don't write or call the editorial office. We can neither change addresses nor acknowledge requests to do so.

■ **Servicemen's Group Life Insurance (SGLI) maximum coverage has been increased to $50,000.** As of this printing, some of the admin procedures to handle the increase are being worked out.

Things to Know About Participation Points

SIR: As an assistant S-1, I work extensively with retirement point cards. There are items left out of the "How Do Points Work?" article published in your Fall 1985 issue that need to be surfaced. One has to do with orders. Orders are not "proof" that a Reservist has performed duty — orders can be revoked. The documents that count are leave and earnings statements, DA Form(s) 1380 (Record of Individual Performance of Reserve Duty) and pay vouchers. Every Reservist should examine his or her DARP Form 249 (annual point statement) carefully. If the form isn't correct, the individual should send the appropriate documents to help straighten the record out. Another point. No Reservist should wait until "year 20" to get things right. Correct the mistakes *now* so that you don't have to face a mess toward the end of your Reserve career.

Maj. Matthew Segal
Roslyn, Pa.

Your points are well taken. *There are more.*

You mentioned leave and earnings statements, 1380s and pay vouchers. There are at least two other documents that can be used to correct a points statement: a correspondence course completion certificate and a previously issued points statement.

Just how are points earned? Unit members, Individual Mobilization Augmentees and Individual Ready Reservists get 15 membership points each year. Unit Reservists receive a point for attending each 4-hour drill period; a point is given for every day of active duty (Annual Training or Active Duty for Training). Note that Reservists who are *not* unit members can earn active duty points; they can also earn points for attachment (duty without pay) to Active or Reserve Component organizations. Every Reservist earns a point for every three hours of military correspondence completed successfully.

It takes 50 points to make a "good" year — one creditable toward Reserve retirement. The law says that Reservists can count no more than 60 points a year earned by "inactive duty" — drill attendance, correspondence courses, and membership in the USAR — toward retirement. Only points earned by "active" service, such as Annual Training, can be counted above the 60-point limit.

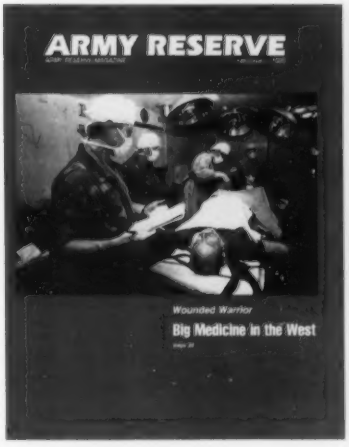
How do points become retired pay? The total of a Reservist's participation points is divided by 360. The resulting figure represents a number of years of continuous active duty service. This figure is then multiplied by 2.5 to determine the percentage of active duty pay the individual will receive as Reserve retired pay. After his 60th birthday a Reservist with 3600 points can apply for retired pay, which would compute to 25 percent of the basic pay of an Active Army soldier of comparable grade and years of service for pay purposes. A Reservist retiring at the grade of E-6 with three years of active duty and 17 years of Reserve service could expect a monthly check of $186, based on current rates.

A Cover Is a Cover

SIR: I'm a chaplain with a Reserve general hospital in Michigan and the Director of Pastoral Care at the University of Michigan Medical Center in Ann Arbor. I'm shocked at the front cover of the Fall 1985 Army Reserve Magazine. I strongly object to your portrayal of Army disdain for sterile technique; the photo shows BDU-clad Reservists in a surgical area. No matter that the subject was just a training exercise — wearing BDUs increases the risk of infection. You couldn't find this sort of carelessness in our hospital. I think military medicine has bad enough press without your cover picture portraying poor judgment. The operating room is like any other place: one should dress appropriately or stay out. You have done us no favor. No cavalier attitude, please.

Maj. Darin T. Robert
Ann Arbor, Mich.

You're right. Surgical garb would be worn by all in combat operating rooms in wartime, if the garb is available. BDUs are out of place, even during an exercise such as WOUNDED WARRIOR.



Capt. Robert Kramer consults with a press camerman at Gander, Newfoundland.

Reservist Becomes Army Spokesman at Gander Air Tragedy

by Maj. Art House

To Army Reserve Capt. Robert Kramer, the 1985 holiday season marked the "saddest, most sorrowful Christmas I could ever spend." This, because the 35-year-old civilian radio broadcaster — serving a short tour of Active Duty for Training — found himself a principal spokesman for the Army on the December crash of a civilian airliner that claimed the lives of 248 soldiers and eight crewmembers.

His tour, as a media response officer in the Pentagon office of the Army Chief of Public Affairs, included eight days of duty in Gander, Newfoundland, site of the tragedy. Kramer was dispatched — on less than two hours' notice — as press spokesman for the Army team rushed to Gander to aid Canadian crash investigators, and to expedite the return of the soliders' remains. During his week in Newfoundland, Kramer handled "literally hundreds" of questions from reporters representing more than 130 radio and television networks, press services, newspapers and magazines, worldwide. The work continued without let-up after his return to Washington — the hour-long December 26 interview which resulted in this story was interrupted five times by reporters seeking additional details.

GOOD CHOICE

That a Reservist was entrusted with this most sensitive and critical responsibility is an endorsement both of Capt. Kramer, and the Army Reserve, according to Col. Bill Smullen, head of Army Public Affairs media relations office.

"I made the decision to send Bob, and no one questioned it. No one said, 'Oh, hell, he's just a Reservist.' That he did the great job he did is a testimony to the quality of the program."

A Talk with an Oak Tree

Hello, old oak tree. I bet you've been around here for a long, long time. Maybe you were here before there was a Fort Hood, Texas. Isn't it funny, old tree, how time passes by?

I bet, if you could talk, you could really tell some interesting stories. Soldiers from three wars have stood under your branches and talked to you.

Maybe you even knew my brother. He was here in 1966, a tall, blond teenager with a slight grin. His name was Jerry.

As dusk settles in and shadowy, uniformed figures stroll past, I can't help but imagine his walking these same paths. Across these quiet fields, I can see hundreds of men marching. Is it possible, old tree, that I might be walking where he once walked?

Standing in line at the PX or the snack bar, I can almost hear him telling his buddies how his feet hurt or what would be the first thing he would do when he got home.

And, when I pass the old-time barracks, affectionally called the "chicken coops," I ask myself, "Which one did he call home?" These images swirl through my mind with such vividness that they almost seem like my own memories.

Hear those choppers cutting through the night, old tree? Their only competition now are the crickets chirping. Did he listen to their songs? Perhaps he was too tired at the end of a day's training. Or, maybe he had other things on his mind.

I don't mean to dwell on these things, old tree. They seem to float up with the dust. Did you know my brother? Did he rest his head against your trunk and cuss the heat?

I'd ask him, old tree, but he's not around any more — Vietnam, you know. "MISSING IN ACTION," the telegram said.

The preceding was written by Spec. 4 Donna Elliott, a member of the 343rd Public Affairs Detachment, 122nd U.S. Army Reserve Command. She put her thoughts to paper while performing Annual Training at Fort Hood, and what she wrote appeared in the Fort Hood SENTINEL and the ARCOM's DIAMOND. She was awarded the U.S. Army Forced Command's Fourth Estate Award as a result. Her brother was declared Missing in Action on January 21, 1968.

Kramer, a former Active Army broadcaster and Army Reserve unit public affairs officer, is a Individual Mobilization Augmentee to Smullen's office. It's a position he's held for more than two years.

The Christmas season had not been an easy time for Kramer, even before his short active duty assignment sent him into the awesome, demanding environment of the air tragedy. A few days before, back home in Johnstown, Ohio, a construction accident caused the collapse of transmission towers at Kramer's family-owned radio station. Two people died, and the station was knocked off the air. The accident also disrupted plans for the station's pending sale.

"I thought it was the end of my world," Kramer recalled, "until I got to Gander." In comparison with the Army's tragedy, Kramer said, his personal and civilian problems were, instantly, "insignificant."

The Gander duties began when "I walked into the office at 0730 on December 12; the air crash was just being reported on our television when the boss (Col. Smullen) asked me if I'd be willing to go to Gander with the response team. I had an hour and a half to get packed and get to Andrews Air Force Base."

There, the team — headed by Maj. Gen. John S. Crosby, an assistant deputy chief of staff for personnel — assembled in the Air Force transport. In addition to Crosby and Kramer, the team included representatives of the Army chaplaincy, the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology and the Army casualty branch. Guidance for the team was still being formulated in Washington as the team flew north — Kramer getting his directly over the radio telephone from Smullen and other public affairs officials in the Pentagon.

"Our team's primary mission was to provide the Canadian authorities with technical help, and to expedite the return of our soldiers with honor and dignity," Kramer stated.

During the mission Kramer's duties led him to the actual crash site, to the hangar where the soldiers' bodies were initially gathered, to a daily formal press conference, and to dozens of daily informal question-and-answer sessions with reporters in hallways and over the telephone.

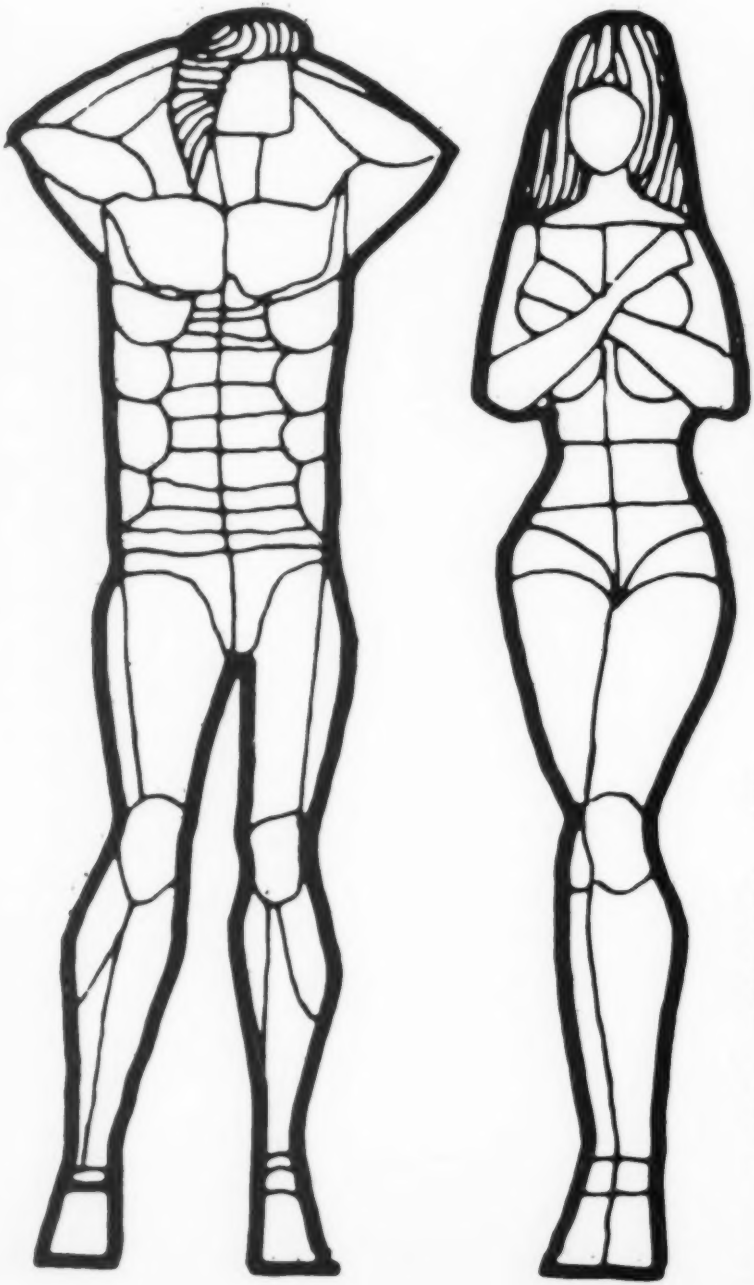
His responsibilities were as profound as handling the most provocative and sensitive questions, as routine as obtaining American flags for the memorial service conducted by the Gander community.

Throughout it all, Kramer kept a personal philosophy foremost: "When making any statement, I envisioned that I was talking directly to the families of the men and women who died."

Ultimately, Kramer went to Newfoundland because it was his job to go. Press inquiries on personnel matters were among the topic areas assigned him when he reported to the Pentagon in November.

"It was his account, he was available and ready to go," Col. Smullen recalled.

"Being a Reservist isn't an excuse here," Kramer noted, "they treat you like anyone else."



Fitness Standards Go UP

The APRT — Army Physical Readiness Test — is no longer the APRT. Now, it's called the Army Physical Fitness Test (APFT).

That's one change.

Another change is that the "Go, No-Go" 40-and-older test standard will be eliminated; Reservists up to 60 will undergo the same three test events. Older Reservists will have adjusted age "groupings" and event standards. **No Reservist 40 and older should take the APFT before going through the required cardiovascular screening and being cleared.**

Still another change is the minimum or maximum test standards for virtually everyone have been stiffened, a bit. We've published the "old" and "new" here. The standard changes are effective October 1, 1986. The new FM 21-20, *Physical Fitness Training*, will soon be published.

The changes bring home a point: most Reservists don't have the time for organized physical training. Passing — or excelling in — the APFT depends on an individual's personal fitness program.

Push-Ups

AGE	MALES		FEMALES	
	OLD	NEW	OLD	NEW
	MIN-MAX	MIN-MAX	MIN-MAX	MIN-MAX
17-21	40-68	42-82	16-40	18-58
22-26	40-68	40-80	16-40	16-56
27-31	38-66	38-78	15-38	15-54
32-36	33-61	33-73	14-34	14-52
37-41	32-60	32-72	13-30	13-48
42-46	20	26-66	10	12-45
47-51	20	22-62	10	10-42
52+	15	16-56	8	9-40

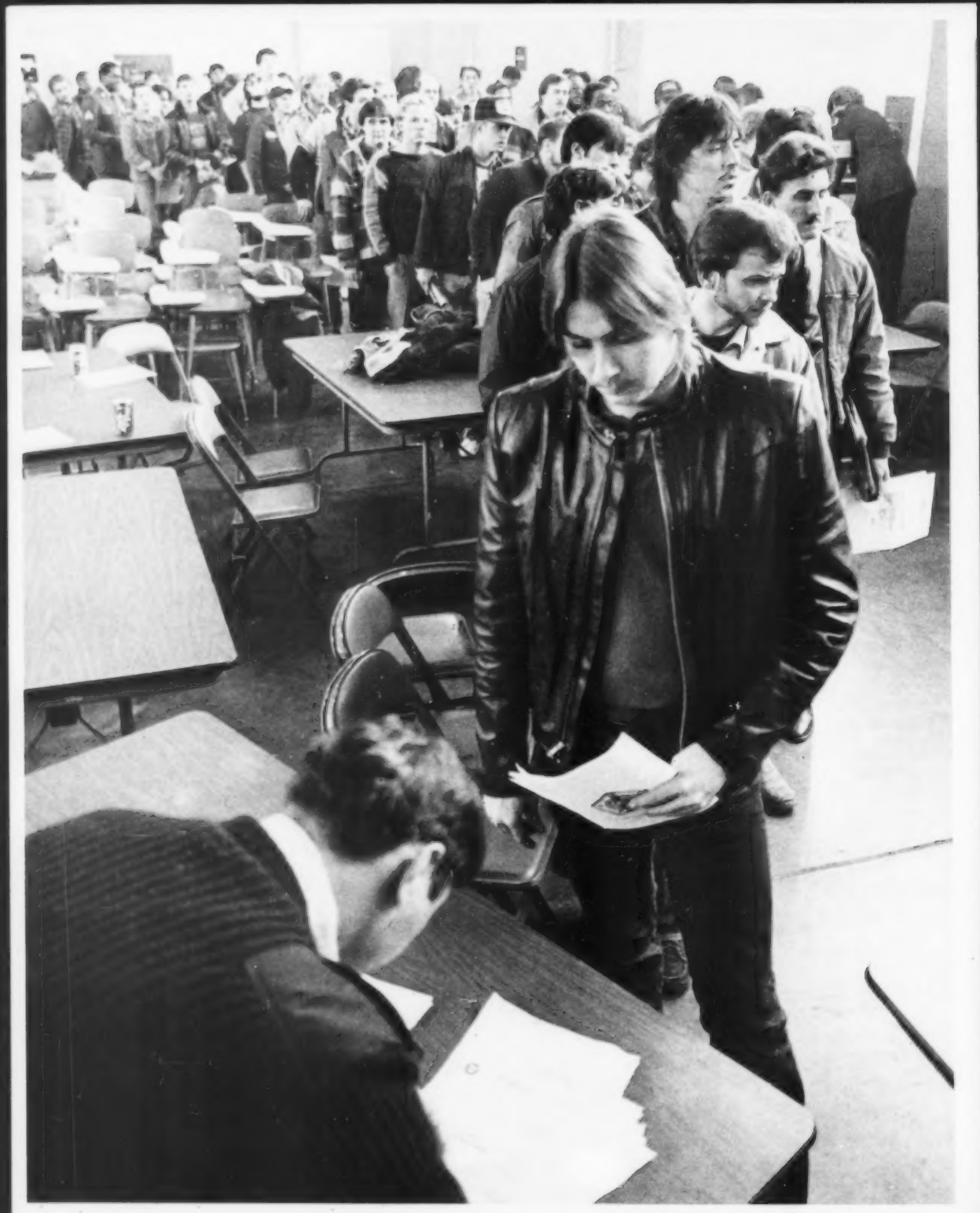
Sit-Ups

AGE	MALES		FEMALES	
	OLD	NEW	OLD	NEW
	MIN-MAX	MIN-MAX	MIN-MAX	MIN-MAX
17-21	40-69	52-92	27-61	50-90
22-26	40-69	47-87	27-61	45-85
27-31	38-67	42-82	25-51	40-80
32-36	36-65	38-78	23-41	35-75
37-41	34-63	33-73	21-31	30-70
42-46	25	29-69	15	27-67
47-51	25	27-67	15	24-64
52+	20	26-66	10	22-62

2-Mile Run

(minutes, seconds)

AGE	MALES		FEMALES	
	OLD	NEW	OLD	NEW
	MIN-MAX	MIN-MAX	MIN-MAX	MIN-MAX
17-21	17.9-13.1	15.9-11.9	22.2-17.2	18.9-14.9
22-26	17.9-13.1	16.6-12.6	22.2-17.2	19.6-15.6
27-31	18.5-13.7	17.3-13.3	22.5-17.4	21.0-17.0
32-36	19.2-14.3	18.0-14.0	24.1-19.0	22.6-18.6
37-41	19.6-15.1	18.7-14.7	25.6-20.5	23.6-19.6
42-46	20.0	19.2-15.2	26.0	24.0-20.0
47-51	21.0	19.6-15.6	27.0	24.5-20.5
52+	22.0-23.0	20.0-16.0	28.0-29.0	25.0-21.0



Hundreds of Individual Ready Reservists in Cincinnati report for a one-day call-up. There were 13 such musters across the country, run by the Army Reserve Personnel Center (ARPERCEN).

Photos by Jim Brown

Muster '86

Thousands of Individual Ready Reservists report as the Army takes stock of its ever-so-vital manpower pool.

by Lew Brodsky

In a couple of ways, they were reunions. Old Army buddies greeted each other for the first time in years. But most of the "civilians" who came to one of 13 Army Reserve centers for a day in January didn't know each other. The surroundings were familiar, though — Army surroundings. They were reunited with a taste of their own recent histories that, surely, most thought they would never see again. All were members of the Army's Individual Ready Reserve (IRR), and all had been mustered.

MUSTERS — WHAT ARE THEY?

"Muster" — a term from the history books. This practice, discarded by the U.S. Army in the mid-19th Century, has made a comback in 1986.

Back in colonial times, annual muster days were often held to gather the local, unorganized militias for a head count. The officials in charge reminded the men of their obligations to cast aside their plowshares and pick up their swords and muskets if ever a threat needed to be faced. Aside from taking an annual census of fighting strength, Inspectors General were able to check out available weapons and physical condition of the farmers, merchants and craftsmen who showed up. By 1840, musters became occasions for political speeches, picnics, parades and the merriment that went with them. Then, with the growth of a larger full-time Army and the organized militias in each state, the practice tapered off and was soon abandoned.

The renewed interest in musters comes as a result of the realities of what's called the Total Army. First, look at the numbers of people wearing the green uniform today. The Active Army's size is fixed at 780,000. Add to that the men and women serving in *units* of the Army National Guard and Army Reserve — roughly 750,000 part-time soldiers. Together this sizeable force is still not large enough to fight a full-scale war. And, without a draft to put more people in uniform quickly, the Army sorely needs a source of trained people to fill out vacancies in Active, Guard and Reserve units, and to act as replacements early in a war.

That source exists. More than 302,000 men and women serve in a large manpower pool as individual citizen-soldiers who are not assigned to Guard or Reserve units.

Although some members of the IRR participate voluntarily, most are "obligors" — young men and women who recently served on active duty for short initial enlistments but have time remaining in their six- or eight-year service obligations. They are technically still "in" the Army, and their official records are maintained at the Army Reserve Personnel Center (ARPERCEN) in St. Louis, Mo., most view themselves as "former soldiers" who have returned to civilian life. About the only thing the Army required they do until this year was make sure ARPERCEN had a valid home address. Beginning with the January musters, that's changed.

If you were a Congressman, a Defense Department official, or one of the Army's top leaders at the Pentagon, you'd already know why it's time to pay more attention to the IRR. Every citizen-soldier has become a vital part of our modern Army's capability. It is not unlike the militia of the old days . . . the leadership knows the numbers of soldiers out there in the civilian world, but wants to verify where they are, how fit they are, how much they understand about their obligation to serve in an emergency, which of their military skills are still sharp and which have faded over time. One way to find out: gather the troops with some good, old fashioned musters.

START SLOW AND THINK BIG

The 13-city musters in January were voluntary. In December, letters were sent to about 25,000 IRR soldiers living within commuting distance of the muster sites. From this group, the Army expected about 5,000 Individual Ready Reservists would volunteer for a day of muster duty with pay. That would be a good sized sample of the IRR and provide some meaningful statistical measurements for mobilization planning purposes and for a required report to Congress.

Meanwhile, shortly after the Army announced its plan, the Department of Defense directed each of the services to plan for involuntary musters, beginning in 1987 (if Congress approves and money is available). Many members of the IRR would be called up for a day's duty each year.

It became obvious that the Army's

continued

Spec. 4 Connie Swift, 311th Station Hospital, Cincinnati, measures towering Tom McDow, an Individual Ready Reservist from Forest Park, Ohio.

continued

January musters would be an invaluable procedural test for the larger, involuntary musters, or "screenings," to follow.

COME AS YOU ARE, FROM NEAR OR FAR

They were "come as you are" musters. More than 6,000 Individual Ready Reservists reported in all sorts of civilian attire. Neither uniforms nor closely shorn heads were expected.

In Cincinnati, New Haven, Denver, San Antonio, Oakland, Indianapolis, St. Petersburg, Phoenix, Charlotte, Miami, Pittsburgh, Seattle and Springfield, Mass., they reviewed records, received ID cards, and had checks on blood pressure, height and weight. Enlisted Individual Ready Reservists underwent written tests for common military skills.

The 13 cities were chosen because they provided a wide geographical sample, had large numbers of IRR members living there, and had an available Army Reserve facility to use as the muster site.

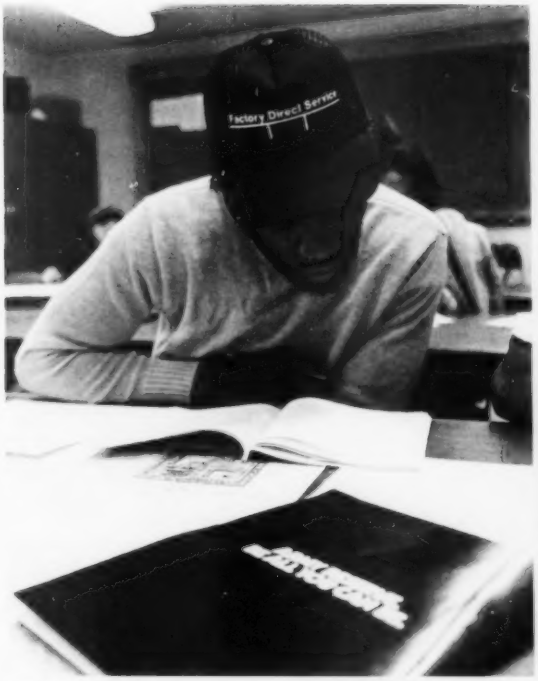
To help the public understand what was going on, and why, an ambitious publicity campaign was launched last November.

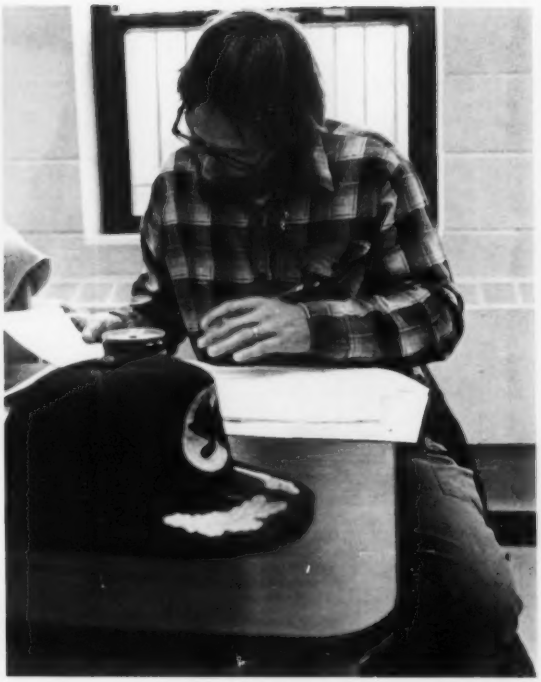
Television, radio and newspaper reporters were told about the Army's plans for January 1986 and encouraged to include them in news reports throughout the 13 cities. Most did, especially when William D. Clark, the deputy assistant secretary of the Army for manpower and Reserve affairs, visited five of the cities and appeared on TV news programs and radio talk shows. Advance coverage by the media also convinced many IRR soldiers to participate.

CINCINNATI STARTS THE BALL ROLLING

On the first weekend in January, musters were conducted in Cincinnati, Ohio and New Haven, Conn.

Staff Sgt. Rick W. Brown of Florence, Ky., a railroad employee complete with beard and Chessie System cap, recalls reading about the planned musters "in a little West Virginia coal mining town newspaper about six or seven months ago." Then he listened to Cincinnati's WCKY radio where Clark was a guest on a talk show. Brown called the program and the two spoke on the air. Brown hadn't received a letter inviting him to the muster in Cincinnati, but he wanted to come anyway. And he did. continued





Above left: Franklin Robinson, an IRR soldier from Cincinnati, takes a map reading and compass test, a step in assessing his military skills.

Above right: Staff Sgt. Rick Brown, Florence, Ky., takes the common skills test at the Cincinnati muster. Brown was one of many "walk-ins," individuals who showed up without receiving orders in advance.

Left: Pfc. Kevin Keehan, a member of the USAR's 377th MP Company, Cincinnati, takes the fingerprints of an Individual Ready Reservist. Unit Reservists were indispensible in helping to carry muster loads across the country.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army William D. Clark is interviewed by WCKY radio talk show host Mike Cuthbert in Cincinnati. Clark helped explain the Individual Ready Reserve musters through the media in five cities.

continued

Like most IRR soldiers who showed up at the muster sites without receiving orders in advance (about 18 percent of those who attended were "walk-ins"), Brown's participation was welcome. Necessary paperwork was processed on the spot and Brown, and others like him, were paid at the end of the day.

Capt. John Smith, a Procter and Gamble employee in Cincinnati, responded to the letter he received. "It's the kind of thing we need to be doing. I think there are a lot of people out here who, even if they're not actively involved (in Guard or Reserve units or other training opportunities), are committed to our country's defense." That sentiment was echoed by almost all the IRR soldiers who commented on the reasons for their participation.

The record for total distance traveled to attend one of the musters has to have been set by Sgt. Eugene Howard Atcheson from San Jose, Calif. He was in the frigid Asian country of Nepal, at the base of Mount Everest, when the muster "invitations" were mailed. His father received the letter and forwarded to his son word about the call to duty. By the second weekend in January when the muster in Oakland was held, Atcheson was back in California, having completed his distant mountain climbing expedition, and he was proud to report for duty.

"People who are here definitely wanted to be here," explained Maj. Jim Beverly in Cincinnati, a Reservist who volunteered for a special tour of active duty to be officer-in-charge of several musters.

Beverly seemed pleased by the way things went: "I knew it was going to be an extremely tough day, but I felt we were prepared. The staff from ARPERCEN and the support we received from the local Army Reserve units worked out very well once we got through the first two hours on Saturday." Of course, Beverly admitted that there was bound to be some "hurry up and wait" moments when hundreds at a time were being processed by his staff.

Hardly anybody seemed to mind the short wait in line at the close of the muster to receive pay. "Definitely the best part of the day," laughed Michael Pennycuff. "It makes everything worthwhile."

LESSONS LEARNED

Money wasn't the only thing Pennycuff gained. "I learned a little more about myself," he said. "I was surprised to see how much I'd forgotten in the test we had to take . . . and to see what kind of training is available to us."

When the January musters were over, the lengthy process of reviewing the statistics began. When this story was prepared, all the data weren't in, but a few statistical trends were noted.

A first glance at results from the skills testing showed that IRR members remember how to use a protective mask and what to do with an M-16 rifle, but would probably need refresher training in map reading skills and identification of new military equipment.

One thing that surprised muster organizers was the large number of IRR soldiers who expressed strong interest in formal military training opportunities, or indicated a desire to join a Guard or Reserve unit. Twenty percent of those attending were interested.

The Army must report results of the January musters to Congress by March 1. After that, there's more work to be done. "To involuntarily muster more than 300,000 people next year will be an enormous undertaking," observed one Army official. "It was great to have the practice this year."

A.I.D.S.

USAR Testing starts in 1986

by Maj. Bob Pratt

AIDS virus exposure testing for Army Reserve members should start in late 1986. The blood testing is part of the AIDS detection effort affecting the Active and Reserve components of all services. AIDS stands for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

All unit Reservists, Individual Mobilization Augmentees, Individual Ready Reservists who take training and full-time Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) participants will be tested over a 2-year period.

Just what is being tested? What will the results mean?

THE SYNDROME

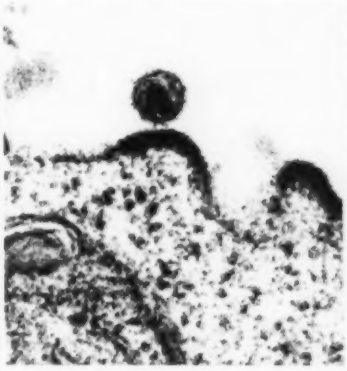
AIDS is caused by a virus called HTLV-III, and acts by destroying a part of the body's immune system, its mechanism for fighting desease. Serious or fatal nervous system damage can also be done by the virus.

How many of those people with HTLV-III will develop active AIDS cases? Precise data are lacking.

Tragically, the active cases are fatal. There is no known cure.

Not much is known about how AIDS works. However, medical experts agree that HTLV-III is spread by the transmission of contaminated body fluids involved in sexual activity and through injections of contaminated blood and blood products. The growth of AIDS in the general population, and the lack of a cure, have caused considerable concern — in some cases, panic.

A few Army members are AIDS victims. Though the number is small, military medical authorities are worried that, were the virus to become widespread, the Army — including the Army Reserve — could have a rough time deploying for a war. Without the proper safeguards, the military blood supply could be jeopardized. (All blood donors and donated blood are now being tested for HTLV-III contamination.)



The round object in this microscopic view is the HTLV-III virus, budding from a lymphocyte, or white blood cell material.

Photo Courtesy National Institutes of Health

ACTION

HTLV-III testing for all entrants into the Active Army, Army National Guard and Army Reserve has already begun. Testing for all Active Army members began in February 1986. Again, testing for Army Reservists will begin later this year, after contracts have been awarded for blood testing.

The testing can involve more than one step.

First, a screening for the virus is conducted. If nothing shows up, fine. Reservists will be notified if they are virus "negative."

But, what happens if a Reservist's screening is positive? A retest is carried out.

Let's say the second test is "positive." In that case, another, more specific confirmation test is conducted.

If there's no doubt that a Reservist is HTLV-III "positive" the individual will be notified by military medical professionals. The key words are confirmation and confidentiality. Information on a "positive" will be limited to the person with the virus and medical and command personnel — to the extent for the latter to do their jobs.

RESULTS

A Reservist who shows exposure to the virus but who exhibits no evidence of progressive clinical illness — or, what's called being "immunodeficient" — won't be separated from the USAR just because the virus has appeared. The Reservist may remain assigned to the unit, but cannot train outside the U.S., Alaska or Hawaii. If the Reservist and the unit are overseas, membership may continue.

However, if the Reservist exhibits the illness, or is immunodeficient, he or she will be separated from the Army Reserve, due to medical disqualification for retention.

INFORMATION USE

The mere presence of HTLV-III cannot be used solely for disciplinary action under the Code of Military Justice or to give someone an adverse characterization of service.

More HTLV-III testing and AIDS information is making its way to Reservists and medical authorities. Watch for it.

What You Should Know About

Death Benefits

No one likes to think about dying . . . and, no one likes to think about dying while on Reserve duty.

It can happen, nevertheless.

If you met your demise while on Reserve duty, to what would your surviving family members be entitled? Back pay? Insurance? What?

We've put together a 15-item death benefit chart which includes military and public law references. A few points. With the exception of Servicemen's Group Life Insurance (SGLI), the benefits listed here are triggered when a Reservist suffers death while in training. SGLI would apply no matter the circumstance of a Reservist's death.

The Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP), for which Reservists possessing "20-year letters" are eligible, is not covered here.

There's a new wrinkle to the last item listed, medical care for surviving family members. Survivors are now entitled to that care even in the case where a Reservist dies while traveling directly to or from Reserve duty (thanks to the 1986 Department of Defense Authorization Bill).

If you have questions, you can direct them to Lt. Col. Douglas Lamude, at the Pentagon. His AUTOVON is 225-3847. The commercial number is (202) 695-3847.

ITEM	*REFERENCES*	*PUBLIC LAW*	*DESCRIPTION*
Death Gratuity	DODPM AR 37-104-3	10 USC 1475-1478	$800-$3,000*
Settlement of unpaid pay and allowances	DODPM AR 37-104-3 AR 37-104-10	10 USC 2771	IDT/ADT/AT pay and allowances which are due
SGLI	AR 608-2	38 USC 765-779	The maximum insurance is 50,000
Dependency and Indemnity Compensation	—	38 USC 410-417	$461-$1,179 per month (based on pay grade)
Burial allowance	AR 638-40	10 USC 1482	$1,400 maximum for burial in a private cemetery; $950 in a government cemetery*
Grave marker	AR 638-40	38 USC 906	Provided by the Veterans Administration

Flag	AR 638-40	10 USC 1482	
Burial in a government cemetery	AR 638-40	10 USC 1002	
Burial in a post cemetery	AR 210-190	not applicable	
Burial in Arlington National Cemetery	AR 290-5	not applicable	
Military funeral	AR 638-40	10 USC 1481 & 1482	*
Care of servicemember's remains (recovery, removal, preparation, communications, clothing, casket and cremation, if requested)	AR 638-40	10 USC 1481 & 1482	*
Transportation of remains	AR 638-40	10 USC 1482	*
Escort	AR 638-40	10 USC 1482	*
Medical treatment in MTF, CHAMPUS eligibility and DEERS enrollment	AR 640-3	10 USC 1076(a) and 1086(c)(2)	**

* not applicable for death from disease (heart attack, stroke) while traveling

** death occurs after September 30, 1985

Legend:

DODPM . . . Department of Defense Pay Manual
USC . . . U.S. Code
IDT . . . Inactive Duty Training (unit drill)
ADT . . . Active Duty for Training
AT . . . Annual Training
CHAMPUS . . . Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services
MTF . . . medical treatment facility
DEERS . . . Defense Eligibility Enrollment Reporting System

Do Something Nice

Make a will and keep it up to date. No one finds pleasant the planning for one's own death. But, it's necessary to make sure that your family can carry on. Better you than the laws of your state determine the disposition of your estate. Incidentally, there's an explanation of how events such as marriage, death and new wealth prompt will changes in the Family Assistance Handbook for Mobilization, DA Pam 360-525.

Trainees rush from one fighting position to another at Fort Campbell, Ky., under the supervision of Army Reserve trainers. USAR units would take over the Army's training load in wartime; these units are slated for progressively intensive peacetime training experience.

U.S. Army photo by Spec. 5 Ed Bosanko

USAR Training Units

Peacetime Changes, Peacetime Concerns

by Diane M. Dove

Upon mobilization the Army Reserve's 12 training divisions and two training brigades, along with 11 reception stations and 91 schools, would assume an awesome responsibility.

They would have to process and train 400,000 new soldiers for a rapidly expanding Army within the first six months. And, they would have to start doing it within 15 days. In short, the Army Reserve would largely take over the Total Army's training job.

If the balloon went up, these training units would expand, or "augment" Army Training Centers (ATCs) and Army service schools such as those at Forts Dix, Jackson, Benning, Sill and Knox. (Dix and Jackson conduct Basic Training, while Benning, Sill and Knox take soldiers through basic and Advanced Individual Training — AIT — in combat arms military occupational specialties.)

Or, USAR training units would establish ATCs on installations where no such centers now exist.

A LITTLE HISTORY

The USAR training divisions and brigades grew out of combat outfits activated during World War I, subsequently mothballed, but recalled to active duty for World War II. Most of these units earned battle streamers for action in Africa and Europe. In 1959 these combat divisions were organized into USAR training units.

MORE ATTENTION

Why are USAR training units getting so much attention recently? The answer is mobilization exercises conducted in the late 70s. From them, the Army discovered that its plans for wartime training expansion were inadequate. Concern arose over how well these units were organized, qualified and equipped to handle mobilization workloads.

Two Major U.S. Army Commands started working closely together to improve the situation. One is the U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM), to which Army Reserve units "belong" in peacetime. The other organization is the Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), which assumes command and control of training units in wartime. As a result of the commands' efforts, detailed mobilization guidance was drawn up for installations where USAR training units would mobilize.

A FORSCOM/TRADOC training policy reg for Army Reserve training divisions, brigades and reception stations was written. And, FORSCOM and TRADOC were required, through this cooperative effort, to address training units' needs.

A CHANGE IN TRAINING MISSIONS

Another indication of concern for the USAR's training role in expanding the wartime training base is a change in the way USAR training units and reception stations do business at Annual Training. Before 1980 these units, for the most part, associated, or "piggybacked" (some call this "satelliting") with Active units for two weeks. In other words, Reservists weren't given heaps of responsibility. However, that changed. For instance, under what's called "battalion rotation," a USAR training battalion *takes over* a full soldier training cycle from Active cadre, and rotates its companies through the cycle as they perform their two weeks' AT.

The 76th Division (West Hartford, Conn.) is one USAR unit that tested "rotation" this year. A provisional battalion from the 76th ran the show at Fort Campbell from June 17 through August 7, finding out how well its members could do their wartime jobs and developing its relationship with Fort Campbell — Campbell is the 76th's mobilization site. The exercise, called ONAWAY EAGLE, allowed these Reservists to make a "model," setting up procedures and eliminating bugs so that things would run smoothly if mobilization occurred.

One result of ONAWAY EAGLE is that the 576 soldiers that the 76th trained achieved scores comparable to — in many cases, exceeding — those attained after training conducted by Active cadre.

Another example of increased responsibilities for the USAR during Annual Training involved the 2053rd Reception Station from Baltimore.

In the Fall of 1984 the unit set up— from scratch — an independent reception operation at Fort Bragg. The exercise was called BALTIMORE EXPRESS. Hundreds of Active Army's newest soldiers were processed by the 2053rd before attending training at Fort Benning. The Reserve unit thus received a taste of wartime "people surge" and helped build a model of how to mobilize a USAR reception station where no reception facility exists in peacetime.

Exercises on the order of ONAWAY EAGLE and BALTIMORE EXPRESS are expected to continue, eventually

continued

A drill sergeant from the USAR's 100th Division puts some of the Active Army's newest soldiers through morning paces at Fort Knox. The Army Reserve has fewer qualified drill sergeants than it needs. Several suggestions to solve the problem have been surfaced.

Photo by Richard Lee

At Fort Bragg, N.C., members of the USAR's 2053rd Reception Station (Baltimore) give instructions to new Active Army soldiers about to be fitted with uniforms. Mobilized Army Reserve reception stations would be the processing "gates" to a rapidly expanding "training base" in wartime.

Photo by Jason Brady

continued

involving every USAR training unit.

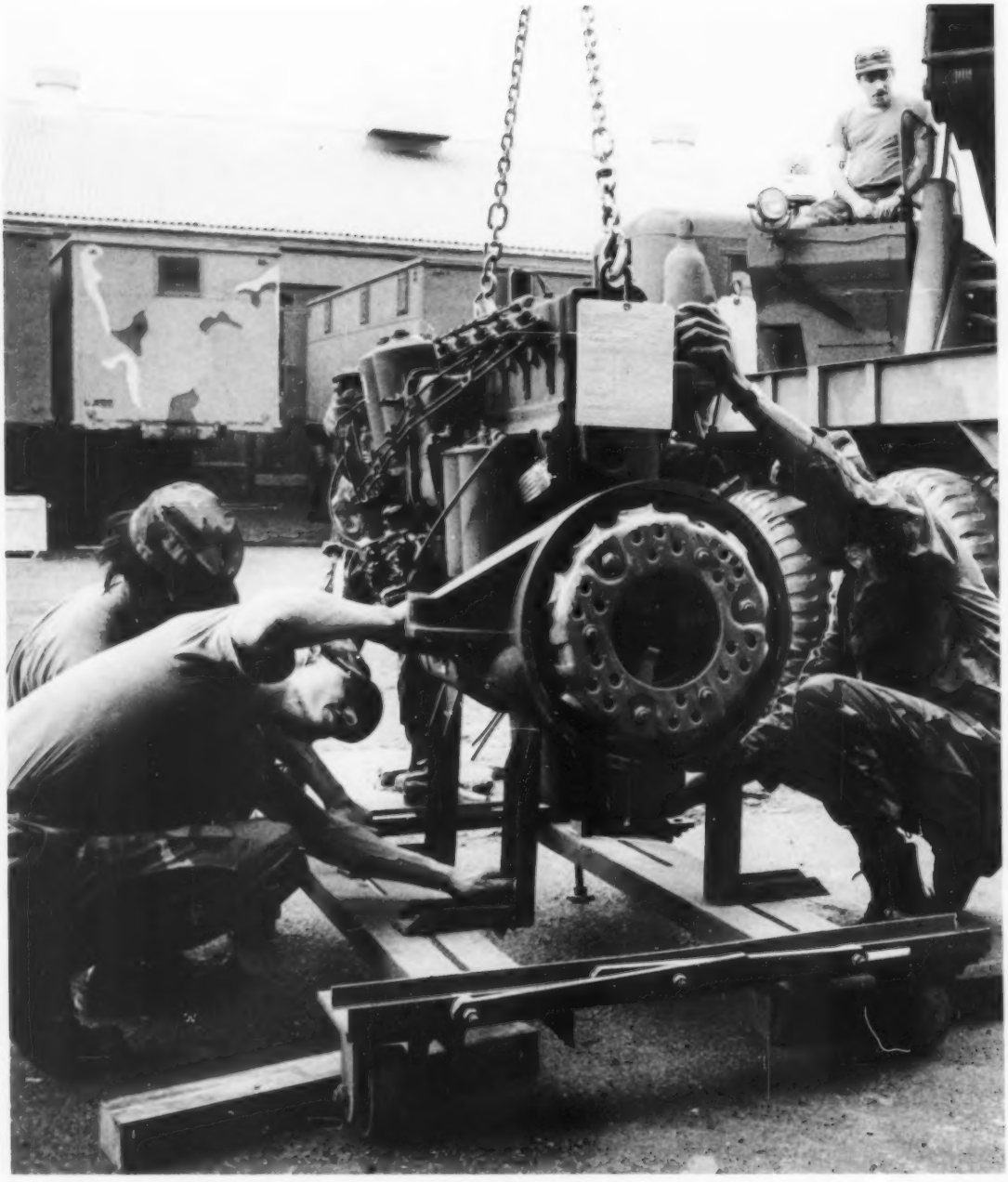
PROBLEMS

As new equipment comes into the Active Army, the items which are replaced are often passed on to the Reserve Components (the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard) for training use. However, training divisions are expected to train new soldiers on the latest equipment upon mobilization.

This means that, somehow, Reserve Component training units must become familiar with that equipment in peacetime.

Steps are being taken to make this happen. Regional Maintenance Training Sites (RMTS) are planned for more than 20 locations around the country. Each will support units in a 250-mile radius, be stocked with the latest items and be staffed with experts on these items. Reserve units will be able to *train their trainers*.

Another problem: there aren't enough qualified drill sergeants in Reserve Component training units who could step in and assume the enormous training burden upon mobilization. This long-recognized weakness is receiving increased attention, and several proposals to correct the situation have been surfaced.



Reserve support unit soldiers will get increased exposure to modern equipment — that which Reservists would have to maintain in wartime — under a program called Reserve Component Transition to Modernization (RCTRANSMOD).

Photo by Richard Lee

Outside the normal acquisition process

Getting The Right Stuff

by Maj. Glenn Cassidy

One of the Army Reserve's big concerns is getting sufficient equipment for units. The job is made no easier when such terms as "Dedicated Procurement" and "MEET" — terms describing efforts other than the normal acquisition process — are poorly understood or confused.

Indeed, there *are* other efforts. The following should clear up some of the fog.

The first, and largest, program is Dedicated Procurement. In the fiscal year which began October 1, 1985, the Army Reserve should receive some $365 million to buy new, modern equipment under Dedicated Procurement. The Office of the Chief, Army Reserve; Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (ODCSLOG); the U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM), and the Army Material Command (AMC) work together to make sure that what's available goes to those units that would deploy early in a mobilization. Many USAR units *would* go early.

MEET

The second program is called MEET. No, it's not something you can eat; it stands for Minimum Essential Equipment for Training. MEET's purpose is *not* to give units all the equipment that is required by organizational documents.

Rather, MEET is designed to provide the minimum quantities which units can use to accomplish wartime training. Through MEET, units are exposed to equipment they would use or maintain ("support") in wartime.

Note that MEET is not just another way to get equipment. MEET requests are specially handled; distribution is accomplished apart from the "normal" Department of the Army Master Priority List (DAMPL) procedure.

The third program is called Reserve Component Transition to Modernization (RCTRANSMOD). This is an ODCSLOG program which provides guidance for the modernization of Reserve Component combat service support units and focuses on four areas: aligning, documenting, training and equipping.

RCTRANSMOD provides money to equip non-divisional maintenance units with the equipment the units would expect to maintain in wartime. The Army Reserve and the Army National Guard provide additional funds from the Dedicated Procurement Program mentioned above.

It is planned that, in fiscal years 1985-91, RCTRANSMOD money will buy special tools, test equipment and more for more than 50 direct and general support units. These units would deploy early in a mobilization, supporting such modern weapons as the M1 tank and the Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS).

RMTS

More than 20 Regional Maintenance Training Sites (RMTS) are planned under RCTRANSMOD. Located across the country, the RTMS will provide Reserve support units the opportunity to practice maintenance on the latest wartime equipment.

Though earmarked for specific units, RCTRANSMOD equipment will be located at the RMTS — for use by all units in the geographic areas the RMTS support.

Tobyhanna (Pa.) and Sacramento (Calif.) Army Depots will establish high-tech RMTS to conduct electronic/communications training for certain Reserve Component units.

* * *

If you're interested in finding out more about Dedicated Procurement, try the logistics experts listed here.

HQ, 1st U.S. Army
Bill Brown
(301) 677-2812
AV 923-2812

HQ, 2nd U.S. Army
Dell Greenwalt
(404) 362-7783
AV 797-7783

4th U.S. Army
Millie Perrin
(312) 926-5550
AV 459-5550

5th U.S. Army
Sue Sprague
(512) 221-2700
AV 471-2700

6th U.S. Army
Don Henderson
(415) 561-5023
AV 586-5023

U.S. Army Forces Command
Maj. (P) John Gooch
(404) 752-2190
AV 588-2190

Office of the Chief, Army Reserve
Maj. Ken Galbreath
(202) 697-8796/9672
AV 227-8796/9672

Give Your Civilian Boss An Award

by Maj. Art House

People quit the Army Reserve every day, for dozens of reasons. Some say that they don't like the training. Others complain that they've had their fill of the Army, or that the pay isn't enough.

THE BIG REASONS

But, most folks leave for two reasons: about a third say they want more time to themselves or to spend with their families; another third say soldiering conflicts with their jobs.

There isn't any quick fix for leisure wants and family needs, but, the Army has started many programs to make family members feel more a part of military doings.

However, there is an easy way to ease the burdens of juggling a job and Reserve duty. By filling out the simple form that follows, you can have the Office of the Secretary of Defense send an official award—through your unit commander—to your civilian boss. It's a fancy Department of Defense certificate of appreciation, mounted in a gold-embossed folder.

Saying "thanks" to your employer—for the boss's support of the time you need to be away from the job for your military duty—can go a long way to making the work-versus-Reserve juggle an easier one.

More than 13,000 employers were honored by the Department of Defense awards program—and by their citizen-soldier employees—in 1985. And, many got more than the certificate. Top winners, those employers whose workers feel that they go way out of their way to help people stay in the Reserve forces, can earn state- and national-level awards plaques.

And, not just the Fortune 500 corporations win the big awards. In Maryland, last year's PRO PATRIA award—that's the highest national award, given to a single employer in each state each year—went to the owner of a small used car lot.

The awards program is sponsored by the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (NCESGR), a Defense-sponsored group of employers, civic leaders and members of the National Guard and Reserve.

FILL IT OUT, SEND IT IN

Want to honor your boss for supporting your Reserve duties? (Or, want to encourage your boss to do a bit better?)

Fill out the form on the opposite page, cut it from the magazine, and mail it in. No postage is required.

Remember: the better you make your case, the better the chance that your boss will get a top-level award. *All* bosses nominated receive the certificate, along with the thanks and best wishes of the entire Department of Defense.

Questions? Call the Employer Support committee toll-free at (800) 336-4590. From Virginia and other places where the toll-free doesn't connect, call collect: (202) 696-5305.

Job Troubles? Call, Free, for Help

ESGR
EMPLOYER SUPPORT OF THE GUARD & RESERVE

But, what if your boss does not support your military duties?

What if your career is suffering?

What if your boss has denied you time off from work for Reserve training, or — short of saying no — has given you a hard time about staying in the Army Reserve?

What then?

Call the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve's trouble-shooting Ombudsman, toll-free, (800) 336-4590 — or collect (202) 696-5305, from places where the 800-number can't be reached.

The Ombudsman will be able to explain your rights and responsibilities under federal law, including the following:

- You have a legal right to take time off from work for any needed military duty, as long as you request the time off from your boss. You have a right to your job back when your training is complete. You have a right to pursue your civilian career without harrassment because you're a Reservist.
- You also have obligations. You must give your employer advance notice of your military training plans. You must report back to work when your training's done. And, it's in your best interest not to volunteer for training that's not related to your unit's mission or to your MOS.

QUESTIONS? CALL THE NUMBERS CITED ABOVE.

"My Boss is a Pro" Awards Nomination Form

National and State Committees for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve

***** Please print legibly or type all information requested on this form. *****
Without all the information requested below, we cannot process your nomination.

This section pertains to your civilian employer:

Nominee's name: _____
(Employer-Owner or Supervisor, if desired)

Business/company where you work: _____
(Write out full company name)

Street address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

This section pertains to you, the nominator:

Your complete name: _____ Phone number: _____

Your rank: _____ (spell out) Your Component: (circle one) ARNG USAR USNR USCGR ANG USMCR USAFR

Your street address: _____

Your city: _____ Your state: _____ Your Zip Code: _____

This section pertains to your National Guard or Reserve unit.

Your unit: _____
(write out)

Unit address: _____

Unit state: _____ City _____ Zip Code: _____

Your commander's name: _____ Rank: _____

Your reason for nominating your boss or company:

_____

_____

_____

(Use an additional sheet of paper, if needed, and attach it to this form.)

cut here

EMPLOYER SUPPORT OF THE GUARD AND RESERVE

For more information, phone or write the National Committee's Awards Officer: 1-800-336-4590

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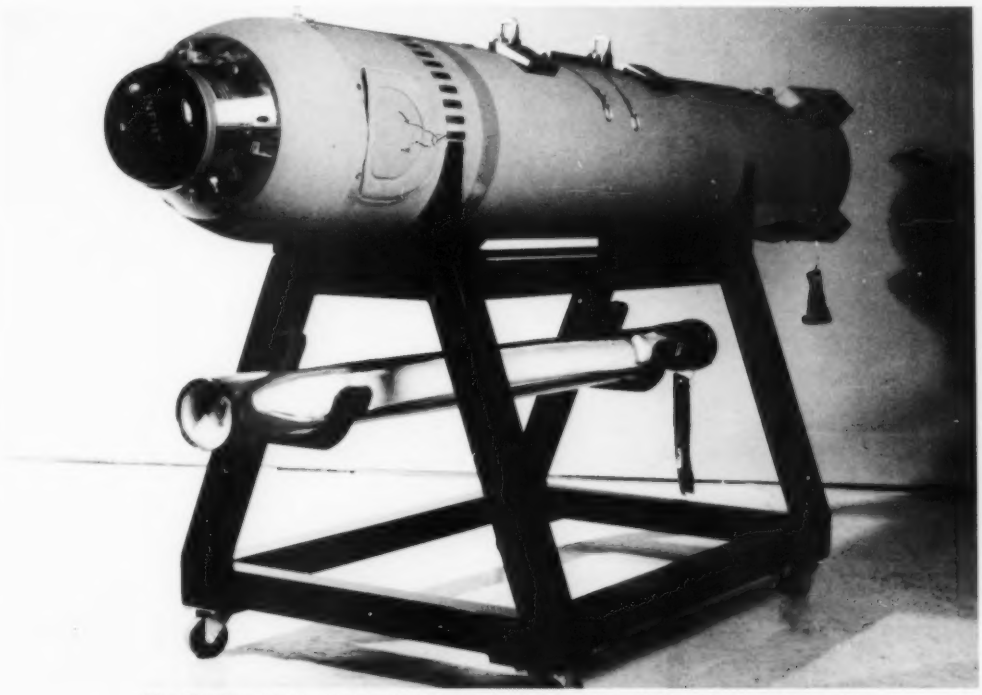


The Big Eye bomb, designed to be dropped from aircraft, is a binary weapon; it produces a persistent nerve agent from two non-toxic chemicals. The chemicals are separated until the bomb is used.

Congress Confronts the Chemical Threat

by Jim Haas

Congress voted in 1985 to start making a new family of chemical weapons, called binary. Predictably, the Soviet propaganda machine went into high gear.

Soviet and East European spokesmen accused the U.S. of introducing a new element of terror into the world military scene.

But, there is another fact—predictably, unspoken. Since World War II the Soviets have built a huge chemical warfare machine. This includes the period from 1969, when President Nixon stopped production of chemical weapons, to the present.

Not only has the U.S.S.R. been a relentless tester, manufacturer and stockpiler; military forces have been trained to use chemicals as another weapon in the Soviet arsenal.

In addition, there have been numerous reports of the use of chemical and other toxic weapons by the Soviets in their subjugation of Afghanistan. There are reliable reports that Soviet surrogates have used chemicals and toxins in Southeast Asia, South Yemen and Ethopia. Toxic chemical use has also been reported in the brief war between the Peoples Republic of China and Vietnam, and, most recently, in the Iraq-Iran conflict.

CONGRESS MOVES

After years of debate, the Congressional vote to begin production of "binary" chemical weapons was a sign: Capitol Hill finally recognized that the best way to deter a Soviet chemical attack is to be able to strike back with chemical weapons. Many opponents of U.S. chemical weapons production supported the idea that a nuclear weapons threat is a better deterrence. The idea is considered unrealistic.

Congress recognized something else: the U.S. stockpile of chemical weapons is aging. Most weapons must soon be disposed of, no matter if they are replaced.

One of the big reasons for the production of binary chemicals — rather than "unitary" — is safety. Unitary chemicals are mixed, ready for use. The leak of a unitary substance into the air could have serious consequences. On the other hand,

continued

Soviet troops march in protective gear. The USSR's chemical warfare machine is huge, and the training involves both the offensive and defensive use of chemical weapons.

Department of Defense photo

continued

binary weapons are made with separate chemical elements. Each element is, by itself, harmless. The elements become lethal only after they are mixed—usually inside a bomb or artillery shell on its way to a target.

Critics of renewed U.S. stockpiling say that defensive steps taken by troops in the field are enough to deal with an enemy's chemical attack. However, tests show that troops using protective clothing and equipment would lose about 50 percent of their efficiency. And, casualties among those without protective gear—civilians, for instance—would be very high.

According to the Chemical Warfare Review Committee, Soviet troops are trained in both the offensive and defensive use of chemical weapons. Unlike U.S. troops, Soviet soldiers train with small amounts of toxic agents. Special, well-equipped Soviet units are organized to detect and decontaminate. The units can handle both chemical and radiological substances.

Soviet chemical troops number more than 45,000 in the ground forces alone; this number would double in wartime. Members of the Soviet Air Forces and Strategic Rocket Forces also perform chemical protection duties.

There are no comparable units in the U.S. or NATO armies. The United States military has 9,000 chemical specialists, plus 11,000 in the Reserve and National Guard.

The Soviets have fourteen known chemical weapons production facilities, and may have more, according to the Commission. The U.S. has one partial facility.

SOVIET THINKING

The independent Commission, appointed in 1985 by President Reagan, states in its report that, "It now appears that Soviet military thinking calls for a more limited and selective use, emphasizing surprise, sometimes by commando and raider groups as well as by missiles, against key targets in Western Europe; command centers, port facilities, and the highly vulnerable depot areas where prepositioned U.S. military supplies to equip U.S. divisions arriving in Europe are stored . . . the Commission knows of no reason, other than fear of retaliation, to assume that the Soviets would not use chemical warfare if they judge it to their advantage to do so."

The Soviets would appear to have an edge over the free world. They *can* use and seem *willing* to use what has been described as the most abhorrent weapon ever devised by man. Now, however, the need to defend ourselves from chemical weapons — and the need to have some chemical weapons of our own — is recognized. Action has been taken.

In his forward to a booklet entitled *Chemical Defense, Program for Survival*, Army Chief of Staff John A. Wickham, Jr., had this to say:

"Retaliatory capability and defense posture go hand-in-hand toward creating deterrence. Defense must be a top priority because of our paramount principle of no first use. A strong defensive capability will enable our soldiers to survive a first strike and continue to fight in a chemical environment, at least long enough to retaliate and force our adversary to terminate his use of chemical warfare.

"Our chemical defensive posture has improved significantly over the past 10 years. This progress has been the direct result of Congressional support coupled with the dedicated efforts of military and civilian personnel at all levels. Great strides have been made in terms of doctrine and chemical defense equipment. As impressive as these gains have been, chemical defense equipment improvements, for the most part, represent quick fixes using existing technology. Our challenge for the next decade is to apply emerging technology to provide the best available equipment to our armed forces and to secure a solid, enhanced chemical warfare defensive posture which, when coupled with a credible retaliatory capability, will give the deterrence we seek."

There have been "quick fix" improvements in U.S. chemical defense in the past ten years. But, more needs to be done. Here a U.S. soldier, sporting protective equipment, prepares for a decontamination exercise.

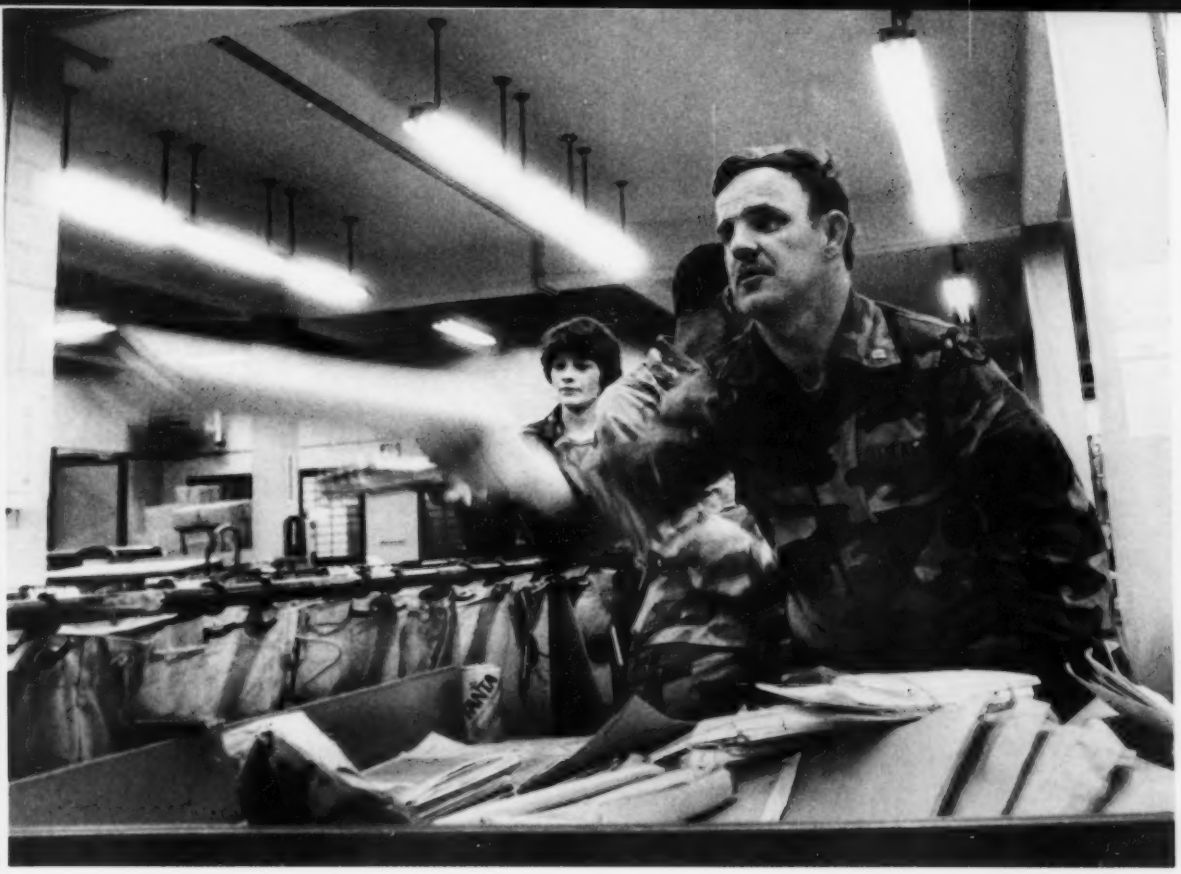
Neither Rain, Nor Sleet

The place: Korea, for Annual Training. The unit: the 341st Adjutant General Detachment (Postal), Athens, Ga. The job: help run the U.S. Eighth Army's main post office during joint field training exercises called TEAM SPIRIT. The volume of mail: on par with that associated with the month before Christmas.

U.S. Army photos by Paul Adams

Above: Spec. 4 Cornelius Johnson figures out the weight of a States-bound package. When not serving Reserve duty, Johnson is a shipping clerk with General Electric in Georgia.

Right: Spec. 4 Thomas Davenport hauls off another load of out-bound mail.



Above: Spec. 4 William Thomas, a member of the 341st AG Detachment, "lets one fly" while sorting mail destined for units within the Yongsan, Korea district.

Long lines of customers, waiting to mail packages, fill the Yongsan, Korea main post office. Handling business at the windows are members of the 341st's finance section.

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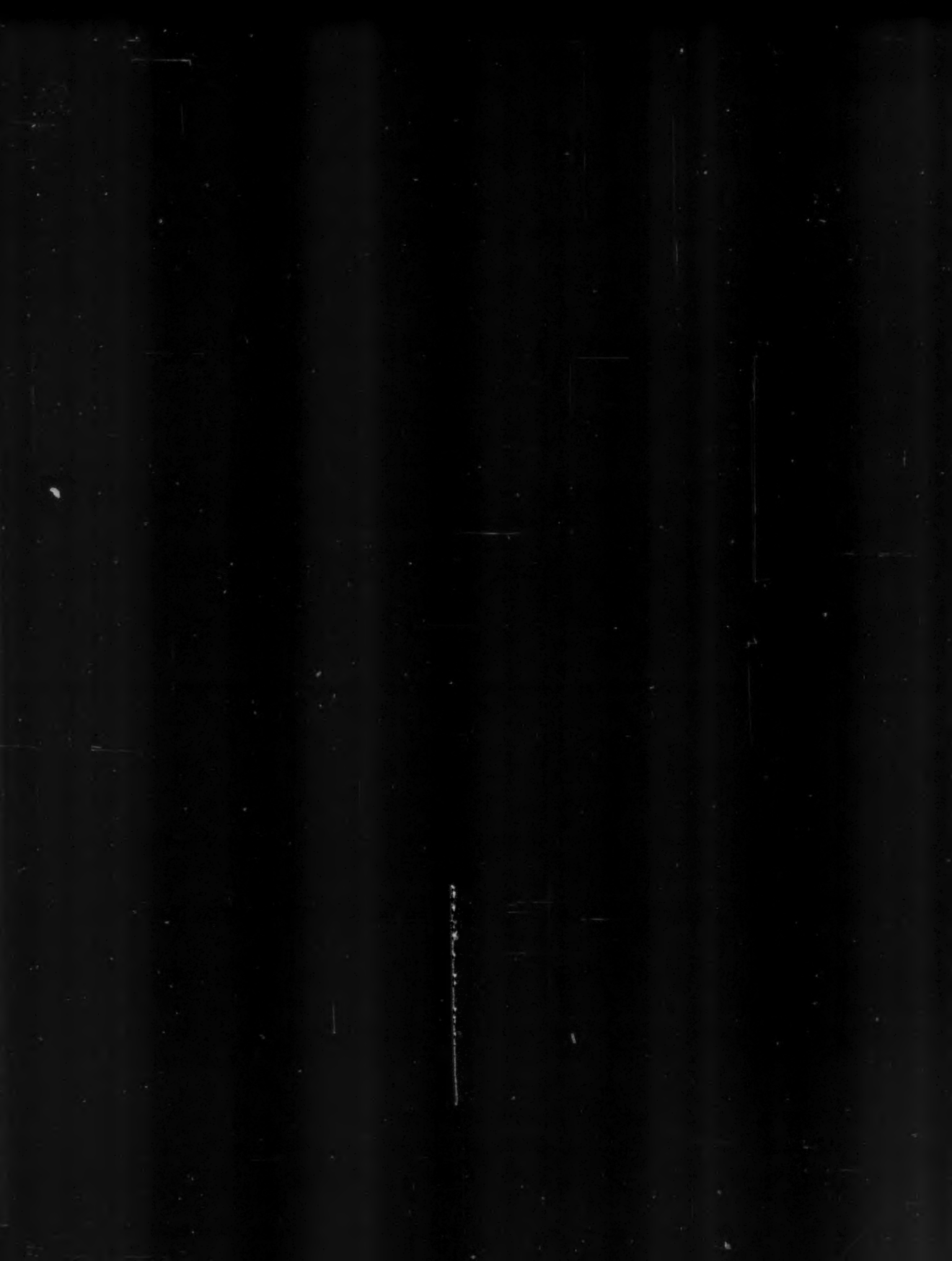
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